

Intimation.

Wm. Powell,
Ed.,

Alexandra
Buildings.

NOW SHOWING

NEW

AUTUMN.

GOODS...

LADIES'...

COSTUMES.

COATS...

EVENING...

CLOAKS...

A

LARGE VARIETY

OF

CHILDREN'S

HATS,

COATS,

SHOES,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

Wm. Powell,
LTD.

Alexandra
Buildings.

ARE SERMONS A FAILURE?

BY ONE WHO HAS LISTENED TO THOUSANDS

In the last thirty years I reckon that I must have heard at least two thousand sermons, and it follows that I was interested in the recent remarks in M.A.P. on church-going. That most popular of persons, the Rev. A. J. W. L. Dr. Victor of Brixton, has lately written that sermons are usually failures, and that the churches can only be saved by "a revolution in the pulpit." I should hardly have dared to tell the truth so plainly.

I stand second to none in my admiration for old Gothic cathedrals, but it is obvious that they were designed for ritual, not for preaching, and that, like many parish churches, they put a terrible strain upon the voice. The best preachers can only make themselves heard by monotony in their sermons; the worst preachers are apt to shout.

ACOUSTIC DIFFICULTIES.

This simple physical fact accounts for the dulness of many Anglican discourses. The pious heart does not vary their voices; they must maintain a certain level. And they get to depend entirely upon the written manuscript.

The best voice in the Church of England probably belongs to the Archbishop of York. You can hear him to the west doors of St. Paul's Cathedral, and in the House of Lords, where most people are inaudible, he speaks as easily as Lord Rosebery.

Mr. J. H. Jowett of Birmingham has the most exquisite voice in the Free Churches. He has cultivated what he calls "the cooling note," and of an he merely whispers; yet not a syllable is lost. Dr. Horton, Hampstead, reaches much the same excellence. I have a curious, subtly concealed beneath an apparent simplicity.

Mr. Waldron complains that "the clergy are preaching declivities which repel and insult the intellectual men of our day." But is this the root of the trouble? Is it true that the most popular preachers are always men of "advanced" thought?

It may be true that the Rev. R. J. Campbell is filling the City Temple with the New Theology, but it is also true that Dr. Campbell Morgan took Westminster Chapel—a bigger building than the City Temple, situated, too, in a back street—and is crowding it to the doors with simple discourses on the Bible.

AN ACTOR'S REJOINDER.

"Why do people rush to your theatre and stay away from my church?" asked a clergyman of an actor. "Because I treat fiction as if it were fact, while you treat fact as if it were fiction," was the actor's scathing reply.

The Westons and Whites, Mr. Spurgeon and Moody were all against higher criticism, or what it should be called. They were heard because they were right.

The first test of a sermon is its sincerity, and the next is its structure and arrangement. All great preachers have bowed more or less to "style, rhythm, and melody." A sermon without structure is soon forgotten.

Peter D. Hammond's address was always elaborately mapped out. One of them—probably "The Greatest Thing in the World"—a discourse on love—have sold and are still selling at a great price than any single sermon by Spurgeon. Another preacher with the same method, though very different opinions, is Dr. Moule, Bishop of Durham. He uses few notes but the whole subject is calmly unfolded, point by point, without a superfluous word.

DR. PARKER'S STYLE.

Dr. Parker stood alone. He was the Henry Irving of the pulpit. The amazing quality of his diction was that it came impromptu. His best epigrams were not written out first. I saw him once for an hour alone, and he poured forth his pearls as easily as if he had been the Albert Hall. Much of his oratory was merely the idiosyncrasy of his mind at the breakfast table.

After hearing nearly all of them, I regard Gipsy Smith as the most winning and lovable evangelist of the day. General Booth is a great orator. John McNeill—sometimes allows his humor to run away with him. Dr. Torrey seems too anxious to do things on a big scale.

But Mr. Smith, the converted Gipsy, with his strong and haunting pathos, his singling and his reminiscences, is a great asset at revivals, though his message is quite a limited one.

Father Adley, of Birmingham, does not hesitate to preach Socialism from his pulpit, although his brother, Lord North, happens to be the ground landlord of the district and patron of the living. Indeed, at the time of the Budge, his lordship cut off some of his subscriptions to the parish, and a poignant correspondence between the brothers found its way into the Press.

WOMAN IN JAPANESE INDUSTRIES.

In view of the proposed Japanese Factory Law, about which so much is now heard, it will be interesting to learn the authority of Mr. Oka, Director of the Industrial Bureau, how far women are responsible for the building up of Japanese industries. Japanese women as an industrial factor cannot be despised, inasmuch as their industry is keenly felt in almost every industry. Commencing with the production of raw silk, which occupies over 50 per cent of Japan's total export trade, female labour largely enters into the manufacture of balutal, cotton yarn, and other staples of export. This extensive employment of female labour may be due to its comparatively low price, but in many instances work can be done better and more effectively by women than men. The following figures will show how far Japan is dependent on women in her industries in comparison with other countries:

	Men.	Women.
Great Britain.....	75%	25%
Germany.....	82%	18%
America.....	86%	14%
Italy.....	28%	72%
Japan.....	34%	66%

CHILD CRIMINALITY.

ZOLAESQUE STORY OF A MURDER IN FRANCE.

A correspondent of a London paper writes from Paris:—In the village of Fresnay, near Alençon, the other evening, a boy of nine, Alfred Duclos, confessed to the murder of his brother, twelve months old, and was arrested. Alfred is the eldest of four boys. His father is a farm labourer, whose work takes him away from home all day. His mother is a drunkard, who at the time of the murder was lying in a drunken sleep upon her bed in the next room. Alfred was in the garden picking up fallen apples. Through the open door of the kitchen he heard the baby crying, and went in to look at him, not, he told the gendarmes afterwards, not because he was worried, but because his noise bothered him. The baby, who had had no food for several hours (the mother had forgotten all about it) was not to be rocked or shaken into silence. So he killed him, said Alfred Duclos, I began with the hammer.

There is something appallingly Zolaesque in the bald horror of the police report from which I am taking these facts. Alfred began with the hammer, striking his brother on the head and body with it. He then reached for a knife on the kitchen table, and stabbed the baby twenty times or more, till he was still. This happened in the afternoon between five and six. At nine o'clock the little murderer's father had not returned home, his mother was asleep still, and Alfred Duclos became afraid. He went in the dark to the house of a neighbour. I think baby is dead, he told him.

The neighbour left his supper, ran round to the Duclos's house, and found the mother, who had just awakened, crying over the murdered child. Bernard, the neighbour, went to Alençon for the gendarmes. They came at midnight. Mme. Duclos, with a peasant woman's fear of the authorities, had fled. Alfred first told the gendarmes that the baby had fallen against the chimney-piece and killed himself. The men said that such a thing was impossible, and showed the boy the knife wounds on the baby's face and body. Then, quite impulsively, he told his story of the crime as I have told it. The woman Duclos has been found, but she knew nothing. She was, as I have said, asleep when the murder was committed. There is no

doubt that Alfred Duclos, aged nine years, is the murderer.

YOU & CRIMINALS IN THE MAJORITY.

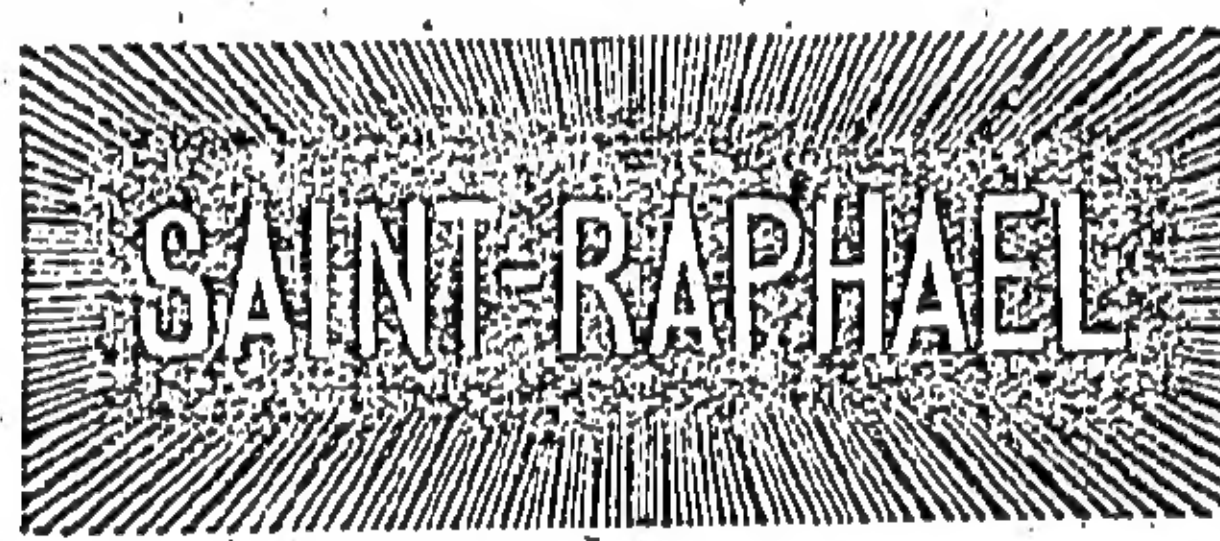
The number of child criminals in France increases every year in terrible proportions. In fact, the criminal statistics, which the police compile, show that the majority of crimes in France is committed by criminals under the age of twenty-one. In 1909, in Paris alone (and 1909 is only three-quarters over), 163 minors have been arrested for murder and other serious offences, and 269 for serious offences of a lesser degree. And the police statistics are made up to the first of this month, since we have had one brutal murder (by two boys of sixteen and seventeen) and many other crimes.

It is hard to give a certain explanation of this state of affairs. The most reasonable one, I think, the explanation of the criminal in the Public Press in Paris, which exceeds anything of the kind at home. Popular papers, such as the *Le Petit Parisien* and the *Journal*, which sell at a halfpenny and are within everybody's reach, give much space to crime than to questions of public importance. The murder by two boys of a back messenger some days ago brought forth pages and pages of description. The two murderers' pictures were published, and it is easy to understand that vicious-lads might well be attracted to this form of literature and feel inclined to become heroes too.

Then, again, revolvers and knives with spring blades are very cheap in France, and it has become the fashion for boys to carry them. From carrying them to using them is only a step. A minor who commits a crime is never whipped in France. It is a question of a reformatory school or prison, and these vicious youngsters are not much afraid of either. Of course, none of these reasons apply to criminals like Alfred Duclos. His crime is probably the direct result of his mother's love of alcohol.

Drunkenness is rarer in France than in England, but where it exists it is terrible. No Frenchman or Frenchwoman gets drunk on beer. Conspicuously few get drunk on wine. But the habitual drunkard in his country drinks bad brandy and a great deal of absinthe, or as he fits himself with eau de vie from plums or apples. And abuse of these things and of alcohol in other forms, has a terrible effect upon the drunkard's children.

Intimations



TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
01.0333K M1913333 & Co., Hongkong.

HONGKONG.

TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1909.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF
TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BRITISH CIGARETTE COMPANY, LIMITED,

(a Company registered under the Laws of Hongkong) of No. 18, Bank Buildings, Hongkong, and No. 22, Museum Road, Shanghai, China, Tobacco Manufacturers, have, on the 20th day of October, 1910, applied for the Registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Mark:—

"The Trade Mark consists of a square panel on which is shown a Map of Korea in outline. In the upper part of the Map the name of the Brand is printed in Japanese Characters, thus 朝鮮 and on the left and right hand sides of the Map the name of the Brand is shown in Korean Characters, thus 正位 translated "Chosen." On the left of the panel is the Company's name printed in Japanese characters, thus 英國卷煙株式會社.

In the name of the BRITISH CIGARETTE COMPANY, LIMITED, (a Company registered under the Laws of Hongkong), of No. 18 Bank Buildings, Hongkong, and No. 22, Museum Road, Shanghai, China, Tobacco Manufacturers, who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark is intended to be used by the Applicants forthwith in respect of the following goods:—MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, in Class 45.

A facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Registrar of Trade Marks, Hongkong.

Dated the 20th day of October, 1910.

BRITISH CIGARETTE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Sd.) PERCY H. MILLARD,
Secretary. [703]

NOTICE.

A LARGE Number of BOOKS, PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES and ILLUSTRATED PAPERS are required for the use of the Troops leaving here next month in the U.S. "Robilla" for home. Any such literature will be gratefully received by the Acting Chaplain (Rev. A. B. Thornhill) either at St. John's Cathedral, or at the Peak Hotel.

Hongkong, 26 September, 1910. [150]

SAVE YOUR HEALTH

in drinking the cheapest and most

agreeable Table Mineral Water

"COUZAN GATIER"

approved by the French Faculty
of Medicine.

Large Bottles\$0.30

Dozen3.35

Case 50 Bottles.....11.50

" 50 "13.50

SOLE AGENTS:

"FRENCH STORE."

Hongkong, 15th July, 1910. [147]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

We have this Day REMOVED 15-17

DES VUEX ROAD, CENTRAL.

THE MANAGER,

"Hongkong Telegraph Company,"

Limited.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1910.

Dentist.

KE N TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY

STUDIO AT NO. 12, D'ARVILLE STREET.

REASONABLE FEES

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1910.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,

DENTAL SURGEON,

23, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1ST FLOOR,

ROOMS 2 and 3.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Telephone 128.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [16]

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected Sat Dec., 1910, 100 lbs. per \$ Mex

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef—Prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yak

" Roast—Shiu

" Breast—Ngau Lam

" Soup, Tong Yuk

" Steak—Ngau Yau Pa

" Sirlol—Ngau Lau

" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chavung

Ballock's Brains—Koon per set

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li

" Corned—Ham Ngau Li

" Head—Ngau Tau

" Heart—Ngau Sam

" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kiu

" Feet—Ngau Kook

" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu

" Tail—Ngau Mol

" Liver—Ngau Oon

" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To

Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai

" Lan-kook

Mutton Chop—Yang Pak Kwat

" Leg—Young Pol

" Shoulder—Young Shai

Pigs' Chittlings—Chi Cheong

" Brains—Chi Kung

" Feet—Chi Kook

" Fry—Chi Chai

" Head—Chi Tan

" Heart—Chi Sum

" Kidneys—Chi Yiu

" Liver—Chi Kiu

Pork, Chop—Chi Tai Kwat

" Corned—Ham Chai Yau

" Leg—Chi Pak

" Fat or Lard—Chi Yau

Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Tau

" Kook

" Heart—Young Sum

" Kidneys—Young Yiu

" Liver—Young Oon

Sacking Pigs, To Order—Chi Chai

Salt Beef—Sung Moon Yau

" Mutton—Sung Moon Yau

" Veal—Sung Moon Yau

" Sausages—Sung Moon Yau

POULTRY.

Chicken—Hoi Chai

" Capons, Large, Small—Siu Kai

" Ducks—Siu Kai

" Doves—Siu Kai

" Eggs, Hatched—Siu Kai

" Fowls, Canton—Siu Kai

" Hens—Siu Kai

" Geese—Siu Kai

" Goslings—Siu Kai

" Hens, Old—Siu Kai

" Ducks, Old—Siu Kai

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QUEU-CUTTING CRUSADE.

HONGKONG HOTEL BOYS JOIN IN THE MOVEMENT.

In the servants' quarters at the Hongkong Hotel this afternoon, there were gay doings on the occasion of a large number of the hotel employees discharging their queues. Out of a total staff of some three hundred about one hundred were short.

When the movement began to take shape in Hongkong two weeks or so ago, several employees approached the management for permission to have their queues cut off, whereupon Mr. A. F. Davies, the manager, consented.

A NOTICE

to be passed in the quarters to the effect that the hotel servants were at liberty to discard the queue or to retain it just as each one thought fit. Once this permission had been issued, combined action was determined upon by the employees themselves—at least a large number of them—and the ceremonial was observed this afternoon to the accompaniment of music from a Chinese band, tea and cakes, etc.

In the Hotel dining room to night, the queue will be conspicuous by its absence. It is expected that quite two-thirds of the whole staff will have their queues cut, and that the boys in the other hotels in the Colony will follow suit in a similar manner.

RECEIVING ORDER WITHDRAWN.

Before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, in the Bankruptcy Court, Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Deputy Official Receiver, applied for a rescission of the receiving order made by the Court in the Nim Chow. The receiving order was made in November, 1907, Mr. Fletcher stated, and the affairs were in great confusion. A judgment was not made until April of this year.

His Lordship—Why was it made?
Mr. Fletcher—So that I could distribute the money, my Lord. I had some \$4,000.

His Lordship—And the debt?
Mr. Fletcher—The debt is dead.

His Lordship—What are the grounds for this application?
Mr. Fletcher—That there are absolutely no assets.

Mr. Goldring asked for an adjournment, as his client was in the country. He was attending his mother's funeral, according to Mr. Goldring's information. He had been written to and wished to, but no reply had been received.

Mr. Fletcher stated that he had had plenty of notice and could have sent over his instructions.

His Lordship rescinded the receiving order.

SPORTING.

TO-MORROW'S FIXTURES.

The fixtures for to-morrow are as follows:—

LEAGUE CRICKET.

Yorks vs. Hongkong Police.
Antillon Cricket Club vs. Royal Garrison.

The Kowloon Cricket Club will be represented by the following in to-morrow's match, commencing at 4.15 p.m.:—Messrs. Chilly, Lieut. E. J. Baughton and Bannery, Messrs. J. P. Robinson, W. T. Weaver, F. Sutton, L. E. Brett, W. T. Elson, A. O. Brown, F. de Fome and A. R. Ravea.

The following will represent the Police:—P. F. J. Woodhouse, E. A. Woodcock, Dr. Killey, E. Fletcher, J. Kerr, W. Kent, W. Pitt, J. O. G. D. McHardy, K. McLennan, W. W. Cooper.

LEAGUE TABLE.

The following is the table up to date:—

Club	P.	W.	L.	D.	pts.
R.C.A.	3	2	1	—	6.66
Civil Service	3	2	1	—	6.66
Remnants	5	3	1	1	6.00
R.E.	5	3	1	1	6.00
Kowloon	5	3	1	1	6.00
Hongkong	4	1	2	1	3.50
Craigswater	4	1	2	1	3.50
H.K. Police	5	—	—	—	—

OTHER CRICKET.

The following will represent the H.K.C.C. against the "Navy"—R. E. O. Bird, R. Hancock, H. Hancock, W. C. D. Turner, T. E. I. C. A. C. E. Elborough, A. H. Young, A. A. Claxton, S. W. Payne, H. D. Sharpe, N. O. H. Match begins at 4.15 p.m.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

FIRST DIVISION.

Hongkong Football Club vs. Naval Y. R. on the Hongkong Football Club's ground, Happy Valley, 4.15 p.m.

SECOND DIVISION.

Hongkong Police vs. Boys' Club on the Military Ground at 2.30 p.m. S. Sergt. Giddy will referee.

(Goal): Khan, Dicks—Stammers and A. Abbas. (Half backs):—T. Churnett, G. Abbas and S. Jex (Forwards):—J. Heigh, J. V. Braga, E. L. Erge, R. A. Carvalho and D. Baptista.

YACHTING.

CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB.

The Corinthian Yacht Club will be holding their first race in the Harrison-Batter design yachts for the "Absence Prize." The course is as follows:—Kiauchow Rock (starboard), Sourcetown Island (starboard), North Fairway buoy (port), and home. Start at 10 a.m.

GOLFING.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The following is the draw for the Captain's Cup match play competition:—

Byssie Crawford vs. Walsingham, Archibald vs. Gordon.

First round:—Clark (D.R.) vs. E. Brown, Worcester vs. Dalgety, Dishwood vs. Buckland, Macdonald vs. Galt.

The first round is to be played by the 18th (July).

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

[From Our Own Correspondent].

GAMBLING MONOPOLY.

Canton, 8th December.

Information was received here yesterday from Hongkong stating that four representatives of the thirty-five members of the Canton Liberalist Assembly who voted for the continuation of the gambling firm in Kwangtung and who by their action have evoked the protest of all sections of the people, left by the C. M. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Tai Shan* for the Capital to make further arrangements for the continuance of this monopoly.

A STRANGE SITUATION.

A protest has been received from Fatsan by the Nanhui Magistrate that the officials sent to that city to collect taxes have had the audacity to indulge in gambling on the flower-boats in the river and requesting the Magistrate to at once deal severely with the offenders.

ROBBERY AND KIDNAPING.

The authorities here, in view of the frequency of robbery and kidnaping in the Wetchow Prefecture and in places along the East River, have now stationed several additional gunboats on this waterway for patrol service. Several guard-boats have also been stationed along the route for purposes of protection.

CANTON'S GARRISON.

Artillery squadrons have been formed in this province. 7,000 cases of gun-shell arrived here the other day through Messrs. Callinix & Co. The authorities have placed the consignment in the Military Barracks pending the completion of the new arsenal.

CRIMINALS TO REPLACE GAMBLING REVENUE.

The local firms of opium importers called a meeting of the local gentry and merchants at the General Chamber of Commerce to discuss the regulations governing the opium monopoly in Kwangtung. This step has been taken as a direct result of the authorities' wish to create a monopoly, the revenue from which it is proposed should be utilized to make good the deficit caused by the suppression of the gambling firm in Kwangtung. There were present at the meeting a representative of the Kwangtung Trade of Industries, representatives of the gentry, merchants, pressmen, etc. Mr. Lee Ping-shun, the Vice-president of the Canton Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Chan Yui Toy, President of the Foreign Goods Importers' Guild, were elected to the chair. Mr. Choi Ming-sun, the representative of the local firms of opium importers, explained the purpose of the meeting and read out the regulations as proposed by the firms. Mr. Kong Hung-yun, a Hanlin, remarked that section III was a good plan for working the monopoly in a fair manner, and he also stated that guarantees as prescribed under section IV should be at once handed to the Government so as to ensure the rapid suppression of gambling. H.E. Chuo-Pak-to, the former Educational Commissioner of Kwangtung, advised that Section XIII, under which to permit of the revenue to be utilized for re-organization purposes after the suppression of gambling, be cancelled, and the whole of the revenue be utilized for making good the deficit caused by gambling suppression. After certain alterations of some of the regulations, the meeting dispersed.

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

A bureau has been opened for the purchase of land for the proposed connecting line of the Canton-Kowloon Railway and the Canton-Hankow Railway. The proposed route starts from Tai-sha-jou, passing by the Wing Sling and Tung Ming Monasteries, the barracks of the second division of the newly drilled troops, the parade grounds outside the small North Gate, the North Gate, then to Saichuen, the second station on the Canton-Hankow Railway.

CANTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Canton Chamber of Commerce, in accordance with instructions received from the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce through the Trade of Industries, met yesterday and appointed Mr. Lee Ping-shun as Vice-President of the Chamber. This appointment was approved by the Committee.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE-MARK.

The Nanhui Magistrate has received a protest from the Japanese Consul here stating that certain firms (named) had been infringing the trade mark of a certain Japanese patent medicine and requesting that due punishment be meted out to the miscreants.

A DILATORY MAGISTRATE.

A protest has been received from the British Consul-General here by H. E. the Acting Vicar stating that cases coming before the Nanhui Magistrate have been unduly delayed, is being settled, some cases to the extent of over a year, and requesting the immediate settlement of all outstanding cases. H. E. has instructed the Magistrate in question to at once dispose of the cases.

LAWLESSNESS IN SHUNTAN.

A report emanates from Lung Tam village, in Shuntan district, stating that robbers there are pretty active at present. A few days ago a number of these men broke into a certain house in the village and after ransacking the place, kidnaped a young boy, for whose release the depredators now demand a heavy ransom.

CHINA'S ARMY.

The Ministry of War has decided to send an experienced officer to Kwangtung to make an inspection of the newly-trained troops here.

AN INFIDENT HOAX.

A daring and impudent hoax is reported from Manzeille. Two tradesmen were invited to an hotel in the city to inspect some jewellery with a view to purchase. They bought the goods and handed over £10 in payment. Thereupon two men, pretending to be detectives, raised on the scene and declared that the jewellery had been stolen. The vendors, with the money in their possession, promptly decamped and the bogus detectives marched the tradesmen off to the lock-up. Subsequently the "detectives" returned to the hotel, collected the jewellery and escaped.

BRITISH POLICY IN TIBET.

Colonel Sir Francis Younghusband, who was in charge of the Lhasa Mission of 1904, gave a lecture to the Central Asia Society on the 2nd ult. at its first meeting for the session, on "Our Position in Tibet." Sir Alfred Lyall presided, and there was a large attendance.

The lecturer said that while he had very definite opinions as to what our position in Tibet ought to be, he had to confess himself ignorant of what it actually was at the present moment, for only the scraps of information had lately reached this country. The order for a considerable body of our troops to move to Gyatse had been countermanded, so we might presume that our Agent there was no longer in danger; but whether the obstructions which up till last April, the local Chinese had placed in his way had been removed, we did not know, and we knew nothing of the result of British representations to the Tibetan Government. And while we knew to little there was also little demand here in England to know more. Yet our line of action in Tibet was entirely dependent on the state of opinion in this country, and the whole question of our north-east frontier of India was never more critical than at present. Force might not be required to settle it; but foresight, forethought and foreknowledge most assuredly were. We had always been extraordinarily apathetic in regard to Tibet; and it was only action from the Tibetan side which had from time to time stirred us to effort. The Chinese were now going a long way towards turning their rightful suzerainty into sovereignty and making Tibet a Chinese province, as they had just made Ba'ang and Derge Chinese districts, and they were actually preventing the Tibetans from fulfilling their treaty obligation as towards us. Rough, tactless handling of the Lamas and movements of Chinese troops in Tibet were causing unrest all along the north-east frontier. They necessitated movements of troops on our part, and might conceivably involve us in a permanent increase of our garrison. Until there were symptoms that the Chinese intended to act in a neighbourly way we were bound to resist any curtailment of the influence we had established in Tibet at so much cost. The representations we made to China constituted the minimum we could ask, seeing that we had given such tangible evidences of our own good will towards Tibet by reducing the indemnity and evacuating the Chumbi Valley. What was the result of those representations? If the Chinese officials in Tibet were now showing themselves ready to co-operate with us and were disposed to treat the Tibetans sensibly and reasonably, then we need have no objection to the increase of Chinese influence in the country. But if the Europeanized Chinese officials who had recently flooded Tibet were to continue their anti-British propensities, we should have to stick tenaciously to every little right we had, and even to every little point of etiquette—for otherwise that prestige which was so invaluable but of such immense practical value in the East would dwindle away, and its place would have to be taken by permanent garrisons on the frontier. On the more wretched would go out to India a Viceroy who must know this question completely from the international and Imperial side. When he had also studied it in India and realized what sacrifices India had made, we should have confidence that what he and his councillors recommended would reasonably solve the problem of keeping the North-East Frontier quiet without periodical expeditions, missions, and assemblages of troops. We needed some agency for influencing the course of events in Tibet, or at least for intelligently anticipating them before they occurred. The Tibetans were now asking for a British officer to be sent to Lhasa, and he could see no better solution of our difficulties than permanently to establish an officer there.

The Chairman said that the Chinese had only done in Tibet very much what we should have done in similar circumstances. In view of the proceedings both of England and Russia in respect to Tibet, they had substituted sovereignty for suzerainty. Our business now was to keep on good terms with the Chinese in Tibet, and he hoped they would understand that the best thing for them was to be neighbourly.

THE FUTURE OF MACAO.

The change of Government in Portugal has raised a number of interesting questions with regard to the status of Portuguese colonies, amongst which Macao has been long one of the most famous and has recently become one of the most infamous. It seems quite clear (says the *National Review*) that this general opinion of the Portuguese residents in the Colony is opposed to the expulsion of the Jesuits, who have for many years carried on there an educational work of the most important character, but the military seem to have thrown in their lot with the anti-Jesuits and to have demanded the immediate expulsion of all the members of the fraternity. One thing is quite clear, and that is the fact that Macao is a Portuguese possession just as much now as it was in the days of the monarchy.

When the Republic was first proclaimed German newspapers suggested that Germany had some sort of claim to the colonies of Portugal, but that preposterous claim has of course not been recognized. It is this which appears to have given rise to the CHINESE PATRIOTS.

In Canton the idea that the time has arrived for the retrocession of Macao to China on the ground that by the terms of the treaty between China and Portugal Macao was not to be handed over to any other Power without the consent of China.

Considering the uses to which Macao has been put in recent years the best thing that could be done with it would be to convert it into an

INTERNATIONAL SANATORIUM, after clearing out all the crooks and gambling shacks with which it abounds, placing it under an international Commission, composed equally of foreign and Chinese members, and devoting it to purposes of international recreation and health. It can never again be a place of any commercial importance. It would be an ideal meeting-place for all Chinese Foreign commissions. The proposals of the Protection Society are in any case clearly out of the question.

To-day's Advertisement.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"ATSUTA MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where such consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 15th December, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamship's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. Hongkong, 8th December, 1910.

COMMERCIAL.

7th December, 1910.

The following quotations for rubber shares by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.:

Allagans	51/
Anglo-Javas	115/
Anglo-Malays	74/
Balgowalas	50 7/5
Berams	6/6
Carey Uniteds	17/6 prem.
Castelfields	191/
Changkat Serdangs	584
Cheras (part paid)	58 prem.
Do. (fully paid)	518
Damansaras	152 1/3
Eastern Internationals	13 1/3 prem.
Glenaglys	53.00
Highlands and Lowlands	107 1/6
Indragiris	53 1/2
Kamunings	5/ prem.
Kuala Lumpurs	165 1/2
Ledbury's	71 1/2
Lloggis	47 1/2
London Asiatics	3/
London Ventures	51/6
Merrimans	51/6
Pajamas	51 1/2
Pegohs	53 1/2
Rubber Trusts	17/ prem.
Sandycrofts	53 1/2
Sapongs	27 1/2
Seafields	147 1/2
Shelfords	73 1/2
Singapore & Johore	51 1/2
Sungel Obors	91 1/6
Sungel Kapans	14 1/2
Tangkahs	30 1/2
Toerangs	104 1/2
United Serdangs	112 1/2
United Singapore	53 1/2
United Somatras	83 1/2
United Langkats	80 1/2
Duffs	101 1/2
Tromochs	104 1/2
Pura Rubber	6/ per lb.
Plantation	6 1/2

NOVEMBER RUBBER CROPS.

Agents, Evans & Co.	
CHANGKAT SERDANG	2,900 lbs; Total ten months 30,312 lbs.
AYER KUNING	440 lbs.
CALEDONIA	24,440 lbs.
TALI AYER	13,300 lbs.
GEDONG	28,500 lbs.
NOVA SCOTIA	20,500 lbs.
UDANA	25,000 lbs.
BATEK RABIT	2,080 lbs.

Events Coming.

Friday, 9th December	
Bijou Electric Theatre, 9 p.m.	
Tuesday, 20th December.	
"At Home," Government House.	
Sanitary Board Meeting.	
Wednesday, 21st December.	
Hongkong Philharmonic Society Concert.	
Friday, 23rd December.	
Police Ball.	
Saturday, 24th December.	
Boxing at City Hall, 9 p.m.	
Monday, 26th December.	
Volunteers Field Day.	
Saturday, 31st December.	
Concert at Club Germania.	

THE FESTIVE SEASON.

EVERYTHING is ready for CHRISTMAS at the BRITISH-AMERICAN CANDY STORES, No. 15, Pottinger Street. CANDIES of every description, XMAS CRACKERS and STOCKINGS can be had at very reasonable prices.

All kinds of PRESERVE FRUITS, JAMS, &c., &c., can also be had on the premises.

Thousands of other dainty things suitable for Xmas and New Year Festivals are ready for sale. Parents would do well to take their "kiddies" to the store, where they can be sure of finding good things to suit all tastes.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1910.

To-day's Advertisement.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "HIMALAYA," Captain L. E. S. Spicer, R.N.R., will leave for SHANGHAI TO-MORROW, the 10th Dec., at 6 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1910.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING."

Captain E. P. Smith, will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 15th Dec., at 2 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED, Agents.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1910.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLEDI," FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 23rd inst., or they will not be recognised. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1910.

THE BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT.

TO-NIGHT.

A COMPLETE CHANGE OF PICTURES AND PROGRAMME.

And Every Night at 7.00 and 9.00 o'clock.

MATINEES SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS; AT 4 P.M.

TO-NIGHT

VAUDEVILLE TURNS

TO-NIGHT

at 9 p.m.

OUR BRILLIANT "STAR" ARTISTE.

at 9 p.m.

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CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER
December 8th, 1910, a.m.

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SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOURIN & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT CURRENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	£1,500,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,039 3 0	{ £1 for first-half year ending 30.6.10 @ ex 1/5th = \$2.45	5 % \$895 sales \$280
National Bank of China, Limited.....	24,99,925	£ 7	£ 6	£4,000 \$1,000,000	\$30,552	\$2 (London 1/6) for 1909	... \$80 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	\$15 for 1909	8 1/2 % \$185 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 2051.19	Final div. of 7 1/2 % for '09 making 15 % in all	5 % Tls. 120 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$287,984	{ Final of \$20 per share, making to all \$50 per share for 1909 and an interim divid- end of \$30 per share for 1909	... { 8 1/2 %
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$7,702 7	{ \$12 for year ending 31.12.08 and interim of \$5 on account of 1909	1 1/2 % \$195
FIRE INSURANCES.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$30	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$4,840 6	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1908	7 % \$116
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited.....	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$425,218	\$27 for 1908	8 % { \$60
SHIPPING.							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited....	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$3,777	\$12 for 1909	... \$8
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Nil.	\$1 for year ending 30.6.1908	... \$20 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.....	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$24,065	Dividend of \$1 1/2 for 30.6.10	8 1/2 % \$31 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) Do. Do. (Deferred)	60,000 60,000	£5 £5	£5 £5	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	15,161	{ 3 1/2 % on Preferred shares only for Final div. of 2 1/2 per sh. (coup. 14) making in all 4 1/2 per sh. for '09 & a int. div. of 10. per sh. on acc. for '10	5 % \$20 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$12,994	{ A dividend of 7 1/2 % for year ending 30.4. 1910 A bonus of 5 %	5 1/2 % \$23
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,159		5 1/2 % \$12 1/2
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$8,090	\$5 for half year ending 30.6. 1910	6 % \$125
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$115,892	\$3 for 1897	... \$12 sellers
MINING.							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.....	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	£1,435	{ Final div. of 1/4 for the year 1910 making 15 % (coupon No. 15)	9 % Tls. 16
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Ps. 10	Ps. 10	none	none	First year	... Ps. 10
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	\$1 per share 1910 dividend	5 % \$5 sellers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	500,000	G \$10	G \$10	none	none	Final of Gold 30.6.5 for 1909 in all G \$1.15	... 37/6
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Fenwick (Gen.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$8,460	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.10	... \$5
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$264,847	\$2 1/2 for 1909	4 1/2 % \$52 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$112,751	\$1 1/2 for half year ended 30.6. 19	... \$53 sales
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	Tls. 55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 6,825	{ Final of Tls. 3 1/2 making Tls. 6 in all for year 1904, 1910	8 % Tls. 67
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Ts. 9,222	Interim of Tls. 1 for 1910	7 % Tls. 97 1/2
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 4,374	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.6. 19	5 1/2 % Tls. 97 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$24,341	\$8 for 1909	8 % \$121 sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,277	\$3 on old shares \$1.50 on new shares for half year ending 30.6.10	6 1/2 % \$70
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$5,471	Interim of \$1 1/2 for 1910	7 % \$100 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$20	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$269	45 cents for 1909	6 1/2 % \$16 1/2
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,		\$2 1/2 for 1909	8 % \$33 1/2 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 63,569	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	6 1/2 % Tls. 105
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,957	Interim of \$1.80 for 1910	8 1/2 % \$99
COTTON MILLS.							
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd....	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Ts. 10,991	Tls. 11 for year ending 31.10.09	8 1/2 % Tls. 90
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$9,551	30 cents for year ending 31.7.08	... \$43 buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd....	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Ts. 4,178	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.9.09	10 % Tls. 51
Lao-kaung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 4,849	Tls. 6 for 1909	10 % Tls. 50
Soy Ghee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited.....	3,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 31,178	Tls. 25 for 1902	17 % Tls. 150
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$1,000 \$1,000	£348	15 % per share for 1909	... \$8 sellers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000 \$1,000	Nil.	60 cents for 1909	6 1/2 % \$100 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	\$5	no	\$50,242	60 cents for year ended 28.2.05	... 90 cents buyers
Do. Do. Special shares	\$50,000	\$2 1/2	\$2 1/2	no	\$1,602	80 cents for 1909	10 % \$71 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,349	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	7 % \$17 1/2
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$1,000 \$1,000	\$4,390	Interim of 15 cents per share for 1910	10 % \$33 sellers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$5,000 \$5,000	\$670	\$4 per cent. viz. \$1.40 for 1909	12 % \$12 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$11,798	{ A dividend of \$1.20 per share and a bonus of 10 cents per sh. for year end. 28.2.10	6 % \$10
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$5,626	Interim of \$1 per share for 1910	6 % \$15 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$9,176	Interim of \$1 per share for 1910	9 % Tls. 1,000
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 216,682	{ 3rd interim dividend of Tls. 15 making in all Tls. 37 1/2 for 1910	5 % \$13 sellers
Mitsubishi & Co., Ltd. (Nippon Yusen Kaisha) Shanghai Branch, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,014	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on 3 1/2 paid shares for year ending 30.4.10	5 1/2 % \$14 sellers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	none	Ps. 18,640	None	... \$8
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	none			
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	none			
Shanghai-Sumai Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 21,820 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 5,350	No dividend this year	... Tls. 115
Societe des Papiers et Papeteries du Tonkin.....	{ 13,200 Benefit shares 1,300	50 Halpang Nominal	55 Halpang Currency	none none	none none	First year None	... \$36 sellers \$800 Hongkong [current]
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. \$31,096	None	... \$25
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$5	none	\$127,66	10 % for year ending 31st May 1910	8 % \$5
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 % \$6 1/2
United Asbestos Orienta Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$142	15 % per ordinary sh. for year ended 31.5.10	5 % \$12 1/2 sellers
Watkins Limited,	10,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,041	35 cents for 1909	5 % \$3 sellers
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,612	3 % for 1909	... \$6 1/2
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7		none	\$782	None	... \$1 1/2

Hotel.

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AT THE
BELLE VIEW HOTEL

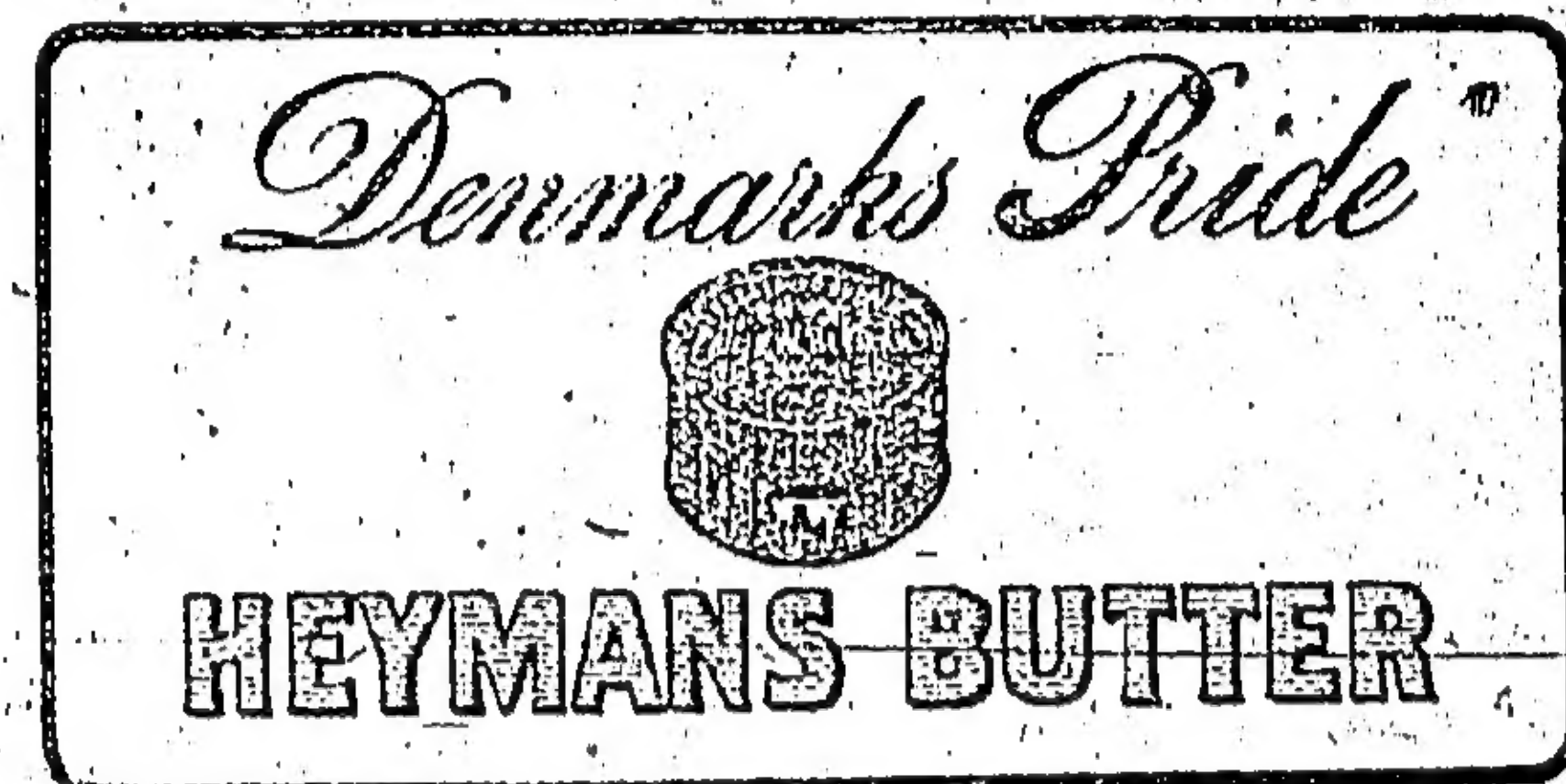
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Season Tickets \$1 each per month.
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W. GALLAGHER,
Manager.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1910.

Retirements



SIEMSEN & CO., Sole Agents.

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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

[illegible]

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

[illegible]

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Y. KWONG LOONG & CO.

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 from Shanghai, has re-opened their
FURNITURE STORE

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 of every description can be made to
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Mr. A. S. Watson & Co, Firms and other
Establishments in the Colony, in
reference can be made as to the
superior Workmanship and Materials of the
culture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write:

MS:—
We have pleasure in stating that Mr. L. KWONG LOONG furnished the Agents to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

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THE MANAGER,
Hawke's Bay Telegraph Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1908. — (1)

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The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1910.

SIDE-LIGHTS ON CHINA'S TRADE IN 1909.

(3rd December.)

The latest of the series of Customs Reports for the year 1909 issued by Imperial authority contains much food for reflection, some of it not of the most palatable kind. This report comes nearer to Hongkong mercantile interests than did any of its predecessors, for it covers exclusively the southern coast-ports, for which Hongkong serves more or less as the entrepôt or distributing centre. It is hardly necessary to enter into a study of the figures contained in these returns. It is sufficient to say that in the districts which come within their scope, the year 1909 was favourable in the aggregate. Main interest attaches to the comments and remarks made upon different branches of trade by the Customs Commissioners, each in his own district. For instance, the Commissioner at Foochow writes:—"It is easy to comprehend that our staple export, tea, grown as it is on old-fashioned principles and extravagantly and wastefully prepared, cannot compete in price with the scientifically grown and economically manufactured leaf of India and Ceylon." But he cannot understand the apathetic attitude of the people in face of their dwindling trade returns. In a district like this, he goes on to say, where Nature has been so exceptionally bountiful, one would have thought that some new product, some fresh industry, would come forward to take the place of the gradually diminishing tea trade. It appears strange that China tea, which at one time dominated the world's market should at last be ousted from its stranglehold; but there is no one to blame except the tea-growers themselves. Time after time, it has been impressed upon them that they must change their methods if they desired to compete on level terms with the highly cultivated products of India and Ceylon. But all these warnings have been left unheeded; and it seems to be only a question of time when China tea will be grown only for China consumption and when gone but the very finest blends will have a

showing in the foreign markets. In tea-growing, as in all else, Chinese custom appears to be as immutable as the laws of the Medes and Persians. As regards the silk industry, at any rate, one would naturally consider that China held an unassailable position. Yet even here we find there is a fly in the ointment. For we are told by the Commissioner at Canton that, although China's silk is maintaining its position in the world's markets, exporters state that "during the last three seasons complaints as to the quality of Cantons from manufacturers in Europe and America have rendered business increasingly difficult, and that, unless measures are taken to remedy the defects, the future of the staple export of Canton is seriously threatened." The Canton silk trade, too, is not giving satisfaction to foreign buyers; Amoy, like Foochow, is losing its tea trade; and the camphor supply of the district is becoming exhausted without any planting being done to keep up the rate of production. The port of Kiangchow in Hainan has to record increasing difficulties in the way of trade, because no attempt is made to keep open the fairway that connects it with the steamer anchorage a few miles away. And there are but a few of the things in the report which may be taken as indicative of the lost opportunities in China's trade during the past year. There are more encouraging reports, however, from other places adjacent to this Colony and closely identified with our trade and shipping. From Kowloon it is reported that there has been a healthy expansion in all branches of trade, due probably to the activities of returned emigrants. "A large part of their savings is invested in Hongkong, but they are gradually employing their money in local industries, such as rice and oil mills, silk filatures, etc. They have also brought back a taste for foreign comforts and luxuries; money being plentiful, there is a growing tendency to indulge in foreign articles of apparel and household goods." In this district, too, as well as in the hinterland of Swatow, the fruit industry is gaining ground and appears to be firmly established. The agricultural hope of the Swatow prefecture, writes the Commissioner there, would appear to dwell at present in its fruit, and if the remarkable talent for organisation of the Chaochufu people can be diverted to the distribution of the crop by modern methods, the eastern part of Kwangtung province might become for North and Central China what the State of Florida has long been for the North Atlantic States of America. Referring to returning emigrants, the Amoy Commissioner relates that at Chiangchow the influence of these people who have profited by their experience abroad prompted the purchase of an up-to-date dredger out of flood relief funds, for the purpose of improving the fluvial approaches of the city and so minimising the dangers occasioned by floods. A resident of the same town, who had been abroad for thirty years, had imported plant cases in large quantities for distribution in the district and was to erect a modern sugar-mill plant for the manufacture of sugar by the most up-to-date methods. The Sunning-Yuekong Railway owes its existence to a Chinese who spent forty-three years in America, and three-fourths of the capital of the line is held by Sunning men in California. The returned emigrant, it would appear, is destined to play a highly important part in the future history of China, and there is probably no more powerful agent than he to be found for educating his stay at home countrymen into the ways of progress and enlightenment.

A MODEL PORT FOR MACAO ISLAND.

(5th December.)

Amongst the dry figures and statistics of the Imperial Chinese Customs Reports, one naturally would not expect to find much in the way of interesting reading. The very outward appearance of the volume with its yellow covers and plain black lettering is forbidding to the eye, as though it said in so many words, "Abandon hope all ye who open me." Put for once in a way, the latest Customs Report, dealing with the trade of the southern coast ports, all more or less intimately connected with Hongkong, contains much letter-press of an eminently readable kind. Some of the trade aspects we have already dwelt upon in these columns. One item which we have left over for separate remark is sure to be of particular interest to residents in this Colony. It is the announcement made by the Commissioner of Lappa, in his report, that local Chinese have set themselves to open up a new commercial seaport at Heungchow on the island of Macao. Their intention, says the Commissioner, is, or was, to build a new Chinese town with all foreign connections for such Chinese emigrants as are averse to returning to their own country and making their homes in an ordinary Chinese city or village, for the reason that, owing to their long residence in foreign countries, they have acquired foreign likings, habits and tastes. We certainly have heard Chinese merchants, who have returned to China after amassing fortunes abroad, deploring the fact that there was no haven to which they might resort with the certainty of a continuance of those living conditions with which they had made acquaintance during many years' residence in foreign countries. But the general attitude of mind on the part of these emigrants returned was that it was all a beneficent vision; that the creation of such a place of refuge was an ideal unattainable, a project which from a commercial point of view was entirely beyond the range of practicability. But apparently there are in the ranks of those returned emigrants more ardent spirits who do not merely dream and

sigh but who have gone so far as to formulate an actual scheme for the establishment of this new settlement. The Heungchow scheme, we are told, allows for a well-laid-out city, with broad streets and foreign buildings for shops and residences, which is to be governed by a municipal council; it also provides for schools, charitable institutions, police and fire stations, theatre, public gardens, electric light and trams, waterworks, afforestation, chamber of commerce, free libraries, and in fact everything that may tend to public good. No one will be found to assert that the project lacks anything in breadth of scope. It is nothing if not ambitious. We know, too, that it is a cherished thing in the hearts of thousands of wealthy Chinese who have made money abroad and who are wishful of returning, in their retirement from business, to their native country without reverting entirely to the somewhat narrow and repulsive life of an island town or village. We have had many instances of late to prove that the influence of the returned-Chinese emigrant is beginning to make itself effectively felt, and one cannot be blind to the fact that with the flux of time he will become more than ever a power for progress in the land. To take the case of the Sunning District Railway as an instance: here we have a complete railway organisation, fostered by a returned emigrant who had spent some forty years in the United States, and financed to the extent of three-quarters of its capital cost by Sunning merchants settled in California. This line communicates with Macao City and would, of course, be connected up with Heungchow in the event of this scheme for town-fairing taking concrete shape. When such a project as the Sunning Railway can be carried through to a successful conclusion by combined vigorous action on the part of Chinese merchants from abroad, there is no reason to suppose that the creation of a new commercial port such as that proposed to be built at Heungchow should present insuperable obstacles. That there is room for such an enterprise in these parts is indubitably patent. The Portuguese port of Macao has suffered in the past and at present so continues to suffer from neglect that its trade is rapidly dwindling, and bids fair in the near future to become utterly a negligible quantity, unless under the new Republican régime more vigorous action be now taken in the way of harbour improvement. Of late some work has been accomplished in this direction, but on a woefully small scale, not even sufficient to counteract the constant deposit of silt. Should the Heungchow scheme materialise, Macao will have to look to her laurels. She still retains, in a much diminished degree, her exports in tea, fire-crackers, preserves, tobacco, essential oils, and so forth; and the silk filatures, brick works and cement works help to maintain some vestige of the departed glory of this one time famous seaport. But if a rival were to spring up at her very door—a rival young and lusty, replete with modern appliances and liberally financed by Chinese capitalists in America and other foreign countries—there can be little doubt that the new port would attract what little still remains of Macao's industrial activities and would capture practically all her export trade. But it would be a pity indeed to see the passing of Macao, with its great record of trade pioneering in the Far East. Last year, the Lisbon Government agreed to grant an annual appropriation towards the work of improving the harbour. As already mentioned, very little has actually been accomplished. It remains to be seen whether the new Portuguese Legislature will make a serious endeavour to effect substantial improvement or allow this ancient Colony to be extinguished by the embryo port of Heungchow.

THE CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

(6th December.)

Nothing could be more gratifying to all concerned in the Canton-Kowloon Railway enterprise than the cordiality of feeling that pervaded the proceedings yesterday at the ceremonial opening of the first Chinese Section of the line. His Excellency the Viceroy at Canton was unable to be present but he sent a worthy representative in the person of Taotai Sah, an official of distinctive progressive tendencies and an optimist so far as the destiny of railways in China is concerned. The length of route opened yesterday was thirty miles, and the announcement was made that it was expected to have the whole of the Chinese Section completed and finally joined up with the British Section in June or July next, giving direct communication from Canton to Kowloon. This forecast may be taken, we fancy, as a carefully considered estimate of the time required to finish the Chinese portion of the Railway, for in this thirty-mile stretch which has just been opened so auspiciously the Engineers have had experience of every kind of obstacle, whether physical or otherwise, that they can possibly have to encounter in constructing the remainder; and all these must have been taken into account in estimating the period of time yet required for connecting-up the line. In this matter of obstruction, by the way, some very pertinent remarks fell from the speakers at the luncheon which brought the formalities to a conclusion. There is no good closing our eyes to the fact that the Canton-Kowloon Railway suffered severely from obstruction in the days of its infancy. In that respect it did not differ from other railways in China. But these old prejudices against the encroachment of the Iron Horse are gradually disappearing as the people come to realise the manifold benefits that follow in its wake. Landowners who had driven

the railway surveyors off their lands have lived to regret the day. The official classes, too, show more reasonableness than hitherto was the case in granting facilities for constructional purposes to concessionaires. And in all quarters there is now apparent a settled, confident belief in the value of the railway as an eminently important factor in the development of the Chinese Empire. On the Canton-Kowloon Railway many difficulties have been experienced. Of that class which may be styled "sentimental obstacles," the most formidable was encountered in connection with the acquirement of land and the removal of graves. In every country in the world where railways have been laid down, this same difficulty has had to be fought down. In China, perhaps more than in any other land, the sentimental objection to the disturbance of ancient landmarks is ineradicably strong amongst the tillers of the soil (while the removal of graves is regarded with abhorrence as a desecration). It says much for the acumen and tactfulness of those Railway officials to whom was entrusted the important duty of land acquirement that they have been able to carry the line through between the terminal with very little deviation from the route originally marked out on the survey. Every care has been taken to avoid wounding Chinese moral susceptibilities, and the many delicate negotiations that had to be undertaken in connection with land purchase have been carried out with conspicuous success. Of physical obstacles, the Engineers have had to meet more than a few. Alterations had to be made, sometimes at the last moment, in the location of the line; archways had to be built over and above embankments; and a hundred and one minor unforeseen difficulties had to be faced and overcome from day to day. The great limiting factor in the delayed completion of the Chinese Section has been, of course, the bridging of the East River Valley; and we have the assurance of Mr. F. Grove, the Engineer-in-Chief, that this portion of the work is being as speedily as possible performed with all due regard to efficiency. The East River Bridge is practically completed, the Tun-kun River Bridge is in an advanced stage of construction, and in Mr. Grove's opinion the completion of the Railway and its readiness for through traffic by June or July of next year will depend upon the plate-laying and ballasting being carried through with expedition. Still a third form of obstacle which has had to be fought down by the Railway constructional staff was that fostered by the turbulent element in the various towns, villages and districts through which the line of route ran. These lawless characters made endless trouble and caused many disturbances. For their own ends, they incited the ignorant country folk, by sundry methods only too well known, to violent opposition to the Railway and all pertaining to it. Their real object, of course, was pillage and plunder; and unfortunately they contrived to carry out several big robberies and many minor ones unscathed. These bandit raids upon the line have not yet been suppressed entirely, but, thanks to the vigorous action which the provincial authorities have taken in this matter, the evil is gradually being eradicated and peace and good order maintained all over the districts traversed by the new Railway.

THE STATUS OF THE SANITARY BOARD.

(7th December.)

The proceedings at yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board were productive of one of those periodically recurring kicks against the Executive Council's absolute prerogative in respect of the Board's considered decisions in sanitary matters. The spokesman for the protestation was Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, and we have every sympathy with him in his pursuit of a somewhat thankless campaign. Of late there has been quite a record number of instances in which the Board's recommendations have been peremptorily ignored by the Executive Council or their findings upset, without special cause shown; and, naturally, this has given rise to much plain speaking on the part of unofficial members who find that they have devoted their own valuable time and attention in the investigation of matters affecting the public welfare only to see the result of their labours "go by the board" when their recommendations are submitted to the Executive Council for final sanction. With the merits of the particular matters in question we do not here propose to deal as these have all more or less been referred to by us before. It will be enough to say that the two main questions at issue have been the Pokfulam Reservoir water supply and the granting of exemption in the case of certain applications for permission to erect water-closets in the Colony. The point which was most emphasised at the Sanitary Board meeting yesterday was that the considered decisions of the Board did not receive adequate attention when sent up to the Executive Council for approval or otherwise, and that it was useless for the Board to make recommendations if they were to be constantly overruled by the Governor-in-Council. Dr. Fitzwilliams in his minute of protest against the Council's ruling in respect of Pokfulam Reservoir had remarked—"What power will influence the Government if a report by the Sanitary Board fails? Why have a Sanitary Board at all?" His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard obviously has made a thorough study of the whole situation since his return from Home and a long and important minute from him was laid on the table at yesterday's meeting of the Board. His Excellency declared that the inference to be gathered from recent discussions at the Board meetings was that their recom-

mendations had been treated with but small consideration, and he wished to correct that impression. "The law of the Colony which has been in operation for many years" (H. E. wrote) "gives certain powers to the Sanitary Board, and in the general interests of the community impose an extra safeguard in certain matters by insisting upon the additional concurrence of the Governor-in-Council. If the Executive Council out of deference to the Board accepted without question all its recommendations, it would have ceased to discharge the duty laid upon it by law. If, after careful examination, it finds itself compelled to dissent from the conclusions of the Board, the course (in any matter of importance) has usually been taken of referring the matter back to the Sanitary Board for reconsideration with a full statement of the reasons which led the Governor-in-Council to come to an opposite conclusion. Not infrequently these reasons have contained matter which was not before the Board when they recorded their recommendation. This course—instead of an unexplained dissent—appears to me the most courteous and reasonable which could be adopted yet it is specifically condemned in the papers before me. It remains to be shown whether, in the cases referred to, the Governor-in-Council has dealt hastily and without due and full consideration of the representations made by the Sanitary Board." In the case of water-closets, continued His Excellency, the Government had been guided by a desire to avoid pollution of the Harbour, in conjunction with the urgency of each particular case. As regards Pokfulam Reservoir, the Government could not be accused of having ignored the Board's recommendations, for a thorough bacteriological investigation was at present in progress, and, if the results of this investigation warranted it, a special committee of experts would be appointed to suggest some practicable method of avoiding the dangers of a possibly polluted water supply. His Excellency's resolution in the matter of Pokfulam Reservoir was satisfactory apparently to the unofficial members of the Board and was commended by Mr. Hooper. But on the other subject already mentioned, Mr. Hooper declared that the action of the Executive Council had drawn a protest from some members of the Board who saw no use in voting on these subjects only to have their decisions overruled by the Executive. We are at one with Mr. Hooper when he says that he does not remember a single case of a recommendation from the Board being re-committed to them after having been adversely adjudicated upon by the Executive Council. If the latter body in arriving at their final decision in any matter are guided by information which was not available by the Board, certainly the one and only proper course is to remit the whole thing, with the additional information, back to the Board for reconsideration. So far as our recollection of Hongkong Sanitary Board matters goes—and it extends back some ten years—such a practice has never been in vogue, although there may have been isolated cases in which this courtesy was extended to the Board. There is no glossing the fact that the Sanitary Board has been regarded by the Government hitherto as merely an advisory and not a deliberative body, whose decisions could be lightly set aside without cause shown. In the circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that the unofficial members, devoting, as they do, their time and professional abilities and experience towards the betterment of sanitary conditions in the Colony, should feel at times aggrieved to see the arbitrary manner in which their considered decisions are overturned. It is gratifying, however, to find that His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard is taking a genuine interest in this contentious matter, and we are confident that his endeavours will be exerted towards ensuring for the Sanitary Board a stronger and better defined status than it occupies at present.

CHINESE EMIGRANTS.

(8th December.)

It was only to be expected that the great Rubber Boom should have had a marked effect upon the emigration of labourers from China, whence the vast industries of the Federated Malay States, the Dutch Possessions and Borneo recruit by far the largest proportion of their coolie workers. In common with other places on the coast, Hongkong has reaped great benefit financially from the increased activity pervading this branch of the passenger traffic, which in the computation of some of our leading shipping men in the Colony has shown an increase of something like thirty-five per cent. In fact, the total emigration figures for the first ten months of 1910 exceed those for the whole of the previous year. This abnormal development of the coolie traffic may be written down as largely due to the boom in Malay industries. But an important factor, also, was the entire absence of quarantine restrictions during the twelve months now drawing to a close. Nor has the tide of emigration to the South by any means reached the high-water mark. By those best qualified to judge, it is estimated that within the next two or three years there will be a demand from the South for a quarter of a million more labourers in addition to the numbers already on the mines and the plantations in these tropical lands. As may be easily imagined, this great enhancement in the coolie trade has thrown a lot of extra work upon our Emigration Department, who have now as many as 200 to 300 emigrants paying through their hands every day. The Emigration Officer exercises his powers under the Chinese Emigration Ordinance No. 1 of 1899 as amended by Ordinance No. 4 of 1908.

The object of this Ordinance is altogether admirable, for it aims at the prevention of those abuses which in years gone by made the names of the *chi-chai* traders stink in the nostrils of the civilized world. Section 33 (2) provides that in the case of every emigrant, the passport broker "shall attend with him at the office of the Emigration Officer, in whose presence the contract ticket shall be delivered to such passenger, and who shall explain to such passenger the true intent and meaning of the contract ticket with the object of ascertaining that he understands where he is going and that he is not acting under compulsion or being influenced to emigrate by false representations." Now, the emigrants are divided into two classes, namely, "assisted emigrants" and "free emigrants." As the phrase implies, the latter category consists of labourers who pay their own passage-money down to Singapore independent of outside assistance. These have only to go through a formal examination before the Emigration Officer (the Harbour Master), to be followed by a medical examination on board the emigrant ship before sailing, and are thenceforth free to go whithersoever they list and sell their labour to the best advantage as it pleases them. For the medical examination a fee of 50 cents per head is charged by the Government. As regards assisted emigrants, we are sorry to say that a great deal of difficulty has cropped up as between the Emigration Department and the passenger brokers, and some rancour has been stirred up in shipping circles regarding the action of the Emigration Department in this matter. According to the shipping superintendent of one of our leading firms, the whole difficulty appears to centre in the definition of the word "assisted" as applied to an emigrant. In the amending Ordinance, "assisted emigrant" is defined to mean "any Chinese male labourer who intends to labour for hire in some place beyond the limits of the Colony and has received assistance in the way of payment of passage money, subsistence, or otherwise to enable him to carry out his intention." There can be no doubt in any one's mind as to the meaning of this definition. It can only have reference, surely, to assistance got from coolie agents or labour-recruiters. The trouble is, that there is a large and ever-increasing class of emigrants who do not properly come within the scope of the spirit of the Ordinance, however much they may be amenable under the letter of the law. This class is made up of emigrants (in most cases accompanied by their families) who are "assisted" down to Singapore by their own relations when the latter are returning South after spending a holiday in China. As we have said, this is a numerous and steadily increasing class of emigrants. Under Section 38 of the Chinese Emigration Ordinance, no assisted emigrant is permitted to embark in this Colony in any Chinese passenger-ship on a voyage of more than seven days' duration unless he has been lodged in a licensed boarding-house during a period of not less than forty-eight hours previous to his being examined by the Registrar-General. So that if these people whose case we have just cited are to be classed as assisted emigrants they will require to undergo all the restrictions that apply to the latter category. That is to say, although they are free emigrants, going to Singapore of their own free will and assisted only from the pockets of their better-off relations, they are compelled to go before the Registrar-General to lodge, with him their records and photographs (for which an extra fee of forty cents is charged), to stay in a specified boarding-house; and, when they get to Singapore, they must there also live in a special boarding-house pending their appearance before the Chinese Protectorate and their being drafted to the mine or plantation to which they are assigned. That the destitute, ignorant coolie from up country should have his interests safeguarded in this manner against possible misconduct or misrepresentation on the part of rascally labour-recruiters is only right; but when such measures are imposed upon emigrants who are to all intents and purposes free agents, they cease to be safeguards and become vexatious restrictions instead. Why the Emigration Department want to class these people in the "assisted emigrant" category passes human comprehension. Yet they persist in "roping" them all in. This policy on the part of the Government cannot surely materially benefit the Colony's finances, unless indeed some proportion of the photography charges gets into its pocket; yet it imposes avoidable restrictions upon bona fide free emigrants who ought to be exempted from such and it causes needless delay both at the port of embarkment and of destination. Quite recently there have been cases arising in which whole batches of coolies from the interior have been refused the right to embark unless they went through the formulae that apply to assisted emigrants. Rather than submit to this treatment, these men in most instances preferred to return to their country and to sacrifice the money they had already spent in travelling down to Hongkong. The result of these high-handed proceedings on the part of the Emigration Department can only result in one thing, and that is a divergence of the coolie traffic from Hongkong. There are plenty of other outlets in South China for the shipments to the South. Steamers are sailing every other day from Amoy, Swatow, Pakhoi or Hoihow, carrying passengers who do not find themselves under the necessity of submitting to restrictions such as are imposed upon their movements by the Hongkong authorities. The natural sequence must be that intending emigrants will carefully avoid Hongkong as a port of embarkment and make their way instead to one of other of the coast ports named above, thence

YESTERDAY'S CEREMONY.

Mr. C. H. Choo, Managing Director of railway, (Chinese Section), responded in Chinese, which was translated by Mr. Choo as follows:—Your Excellency and Gentlemen, I am greatly indebted to you for the honour conferred on the Administration by your presence at this opening ceremony of the Imperial

The value of the presentation from the staff consisted of a silver crystal punch and a wrist watch and a large silver silver, on all of which was engraved the following inscription:—

Presentation to
His Excellency Tsootai Wei Han
by the
Foreign Staff
of the Canton-Kowloon Railway
(Chinese section)
In token of their high regard and esteem.

December 30th, 1910

F. Grove, J. O. Power, H. M. Stratton,
Gaibaldi, K. Roberts, W. G. Comley, B. F.
Boothby, A. G. Roberts, B. Christensen,
Bullee, L. Toucher, W. G. Moore, J. J. Thorpe.

The Managing Director proposed that
 toast of the guests and, in doing so, said:
 Gentlemen,—You are here assembled to wit-
 ness this important event of to-day and
 before proceeding further I must thank you
 for your kind attendance. I am extremely dis-
 lighted to be favoured with this opportunity
 of welcoming you on this occasion. I may say
 that since the commencement of the construc-
 tion of this Railway, you have, undoubtedly,
 been hoping to be able to travel by Railway
 from Hongkong and return to Canton on the same
 day. The portion of the line to be opened to-
 day is only one-third of the whole of our sec-
 tion and I shall predict that in July next this
 section will be connected with the British

NEWS FROM THE NORTH,
(Specially Translated for the "Hongkong
Telegraph")
"THE REDDUTTABLE SHUM."
It is reported in official circles that the
Prince Regent wishes to reinstate H. T. Shum
Chuan-huan, the ex-Viceroy of the Two

"THE REDOUTABLE SHUM.

factory, who has just been promoted to a company in that regiment, is serving with the 1st Battalion, now about to leave Capetown for Hongkong on change of station. Captain Kay was gazetted to the King's Own in May, 1901 so that he had nine and half years to serve for his triple star.

KNIGHT OF SAN SYLVESTER

and, a great honour to our community. Let
 ther, members of the Apostleship, show
 gratitude for the honour received, double our
 to our Holy Mother the Church and without
 tings of shame show ourselves publicly by our
 each and our examples dutiful members of

The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at the American Consulate-General to-day:—
Manila, December 3, 8.30 a.m.
Cyclone or Typhoon crossing Mindanao moving W.

HEAVY FINE

Manila, December 3, 8.30 a.m.
Cyclone or Typhoon crossing Mindanao
moving W.

SPORTING.

The telegram received below was received from the Manila Observatory at the American Consulate-General to-day:—
Manila, December 3, 8.30 a m.
Cyclone or Typhoon crossing Mindanao moving W.

"A SHANGHAI GRIFFIN"

The telegram received below was received from the Manila Observatory at the American Consulate-General to-day:—
Manila, December 3, 8.30 a m.
Cyclone or Typhoon crossing Mindanao moving W.

TYPHOON WARNING

The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at the American Consulate-General to-day:—
Manila, December 3, 8.30 a m.
Cyclone or Typhoon crossing Mindanao moving W.

Pokfulam Reservoir.

LETTER FROM THE GOVERNOR.

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS TO BE APPOINTED.

6th Inst.

At the Sanitary Board meeting this afternoon, the Secretary read a letter from H.E. Sir Frederick Lugard dealing, *inter alia*, with the subject of the Pokfulam water supply, which has been engendering a great deal of public attention of late. The question of the contamination of Pokfulam Reservoir, wrote His Excellency, was raised during his recent absence from the Colony. It was immediately and exhaustively inquired into by the Government and the results communicated to the Board. It was pointed out that for many years no new houses had been erected on the catchment area and that the sewage from existing buildings was so diverted that none was discharged into that area.

Sir Henry May, in a final minute dated 6th Oct., directed that experiments extending over six months should be carried out as regards chemical and bacteriological tests. The bulky file of correspondence and inquiries certainly did not indicate a policy of inaction or that the representations of the Board had been "practically ignored" by Government. One source of danger was said to consist in this district, below the dam from which the

MILK SUPPLY.

is drawn. The milk, of course, could not be contaminated by the water drunk by the cow and the Dairy Farm Co. had shown by their admirable methods of cleaning all utensils by sterilisation at high temperature and by steam jets precluded any possibility of contamination by contact with vessels washed in impure water. The water from Pokfulam, which was used in the city, was all filtered through the filter-beds at West Point and it was only of the unfiltered water consumed in the district itself that complaint was made. The recommendations, therefore, that the Pokfulam water should be eliminated from the supply of the Colony appears to be hardly justifiable. It was in any case a counsel of perfection and impossible to carry out until there was some other supply to replace it, for even with this supply we were in

IMMINENT DANGER.

of a water famine early in the present year. Already, the old system, so disliked by the Chinese, had had to be instituted as a precaution against a renewed deficiency next year. That the finances of the Colony might render it possible to proceed before long with the Tyntam scheme was his earnest hope, but he hardly thought that either the British or Chinese communities would welcome a new and special tax, for the immediate construction of this work. Even so, during the years in which the new reservoir was being constructed, they would not be able to do without Pokfulam.

The principal reason for the Board's recommendation was apparently that the catchment area was under suspicion and should be condemned. The report, however, of the bacteriologist showed that the unfiltered water taken from Pokfulam was actually purer than the unfiltered water taken from Tyntam and Yowloon Reservoirs. But the Pokfulam district in this matter was no worse off than any other district or village in the Colony except Aberdeen, and perhaps Shaokwan, where the supply was partly filtered. That "impure and unfiltered water is supplied to human beings to drink" was an indictment applicable to the whole of this and

EVERY OTHER COLONY.

to the world with which F.E. was acquainted, provided those human beings were living in outlying villages, for, obviously, elaborate and costly schemes for filtration could only be taken in hand for large cities. H.E. trusted that his words would assure the public, both as to the insistent efforts by Government to find a practicable solution and as to the real dimensions of the danger.

However, as an responsible body as the Sanitary Board, still, in regard to this question, he would, if the thorough investigation now being conducted by the Government Bacteriologist should warrant that course, appoint a

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS.

to suggest any practicable means of dealing with such far-reaching and condemning on the spot and issuing only condensed water when the bacteriological test indicated a fall below an accepted standard. By means such as these, H.E. had been enabled in a headquarters station in Africa to practically eradicate dysentery where it had been extremely prevalent.

His Excellency wished this letter communicated to the Board, as he was most anxious to remove the entirely too roscous impression which some members appeared to entertain, that their recommendations were not accorded sufficient weight, and to convince them that the action of the Government was no less than that of the Board—had been conscientiously directed to the discharge of public duty.

MINUTES BY MEMBERS.

Dr. Fitzwilliam minuted:—The direct assurance of H.E. that the Government have now under active consideration the whole question of the Pokfulam collecting area, and the unfiltered water being issued as potable to that district, cannot fail to allay the fears of the general public. The appointment of a Commission as noted in H.E.'s minute of 2nd Nov. will be welcomed by those who hold very decided views on this matter.

Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt minuted:—The main question is the safety or otherwise of water from Pokfulam. I still maintain this water is liable at any time to be contaminated. We cannot do without Pokfulam until the larger Tyntam scheme has been carried out. The sooner this change can be effected the better for the health of the Colony.

Mr. A. Shelton Hooper minuted:—It is satisfactory to find that H.E. the Governor has personally investigated the grievances of the Sanitary Board as to the treatment their considered decisions have received by the Executive Council. One question arises in my mind on H.E.'s minute: Are the medical advisers to the Executive Council more competent to express an opinion on the subject referred to than the advisers and medical members of the Board, who are equally disinterested and are entitled to have all the evidence on each subject laid before them? If the Executive Council should have any additional evidence which was not available to the Sanitary Board when they considered and dealt with the matter, I consider the Executive Council should remit the case back for reconsideration, with such additional evidence, before they finally reject the Board's recommendations.

It is reported that twenty-five cases of the black plague have occurred in the Chinese quarter at Harbin. Thanks to the precautionary steps taken by the Chinese officials no fresh case is reported, but Japanese Consular officials have removed five Japanese residents in the Chinese quarter into the Japanese Public Hall in the Russian section. The hasty step taken by the Consul has given rise to some criticism.

ABERDEEN STREET COLLAPSE.

DEATH INQUIRY.

7th Inst.

An inquiry was held this afternoon by Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistrate's office before the following jurors:—Messrs P. H. Holyoake, W. Thom and C. A. Lopes—into the circumstances attending the death of six Chinese on the 28th November last at No. 15 and 17, Aberdeen Street.

Mr. Bowley, who conducted the inquiry on behalf of the Crown, in his opening remarks to the jury said that they were there to-day to inquire into an accident which occurred at 2 p.m. on the 28th November last, which resulted in the death of six persons—three married women, two children and one man. He was present that afternoon to assist the Magistrate and the jury to arrive at the cause of the calamity, and he would do his best to ascertain the facts connected with it. The six persons who met their death on that occasion all occupied house No. 17, Aberdeen Street. The Medical Officer who examined the bodies would give evidence to the effect that they died of asphyxia, each of the victims having been found in the ruins and died of suffocation. The jury would therefore, have no difficulty in ascertaining the cause of death. The collapse occurred, suddenly, without warning. There was a large number of people living in No. 17. Most of them escaped but six met their death. The consable who was on duty in Aberdeen Street gave the alarm immediately and the Fire Brigade was soon on the scene. Sanitary Board officials also appeared within a moment's notice. All put themselves to the work of rescue in the face of imminent danger. (Plans were at this point produced and Mr. Bowley gave a detailed description of them).

Continuing, Mr. Bowley said that the house was very old, as old as the Building Authority could not trace when they were built, but they must have been erected some twenty or thirty years ago. They were houses of four storeys each with verandahs facing Aberdeen Street. Each house belonged to a different owner. In September last a Building Inspector examined the buildings and came to the conclusion that the piling wall between Nos. 15 and 17 was in a dangerous condition, and the owners were accordingly warned. They immediately took steps to engage Mr. L. A. Rose, an authorized architect, who prepared a plan of the proposed work, which was sent in to the Building Authority. The plan was afterwards returned and another was substituted. The second plan was submitted on the 10th of October and showed the pulling down of the piling wall and cross wall. This was sanctioned by the Building Authority. The owners then entered into a contract, through Mr. Rose, with a Chinese firm of contractors. As soon as the contract was signed work was commenced. The walls were pulled down, the floors were shored up, and trenches dug for the new foundation. Several feet of the party wall in No. 13 had already been built. However, on the 18th of November, this wall gave way and brought with it the floors of Nos. 15 and 17. Of course, the pulling of the party walls of old Chinese houses was very dangerous, and their attention would be called as to whether the necessary precautions were taken.

Evidence was then called and the inquiry adjourned.

EX-GOVERNOR OF MACAO.

ARRIVAL IN HONGKONG.

2nd Inst.

His Excellency Senhor Edmundo Marques, ex-Governor of Macao and Lady Marques arrived from the Portuguese Colony by the morning boat to-day. They are at the present moment guests at the Hongkong Hotel. His Excellency and Lady Marques will be leaving for Lisbon, by the French Mail steamer on Tuesday next. A representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph* called on His Excellency this afternoon, when he found him in busy conference with the Commander of the gunboat *Patilla* and with the Consul for Portugal in Hongkong, Senhor J. J. Leite. Under these circumstances, our representative hesitated to intrude upon His Excellency's time and attention.

We believe His Excellency will call on His Excellency Sir Frederick and Lady Lugard at Government House before taking his departure from the Colony.

THE INSURANCE PROSECUTION.

DECISION RESERVED.

1st Inst.

Before Mr. E. R. Hallifax this afternoon, Tam Tze Kong, general manager of the Hip On Insurance Company, was charged by Mr. C. H. Wakeman, Registrar of Companies, with doing life insurance business in the Colony on behalf of the Wah On Insurance Company without having registered and made a deposit as required by the Life Insurance Ordinance.

Mr. H. L. Denny, St. prosecuted and Mr. Otto Kong Singh defended.

Defendant stated he was the canvasser in Hongkong of the Wah On Life Insurance Company, of Shanghai. He received his appointment from the agents at Canton. He had no connection with the Head Office. He received application and receipt forms. The receipts were chopped at Canton. Defendant signed on the line which bore a mark by the witness. He had no chops of the company and used no books. The Company had no office in Hongkong and witness had no authority to accept risks. Witness received no salary. The only thing he received was the first premium. On the 25th day of the 11th month last year he received a letter from the agency at Canton requesting him to advertise for the cheapest offer. He sent a servant to the *Sheng Po* with the advertisement, paid for the advertisement and later received the amount from Canton. The word "Kling" in the advertisement meant "broker." Witness gave the agency no authority to put his name in the advertisement. As far as he remembered only six or seven policies were brought him, all being in respect of children. He was in the Colony when he was four years old, being altogether over fifty years in the Colony. That was the first time he appeared in that Court as a defendant.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Denny. The Court having been addressed on behalf of both parties, his Worship reserved his decision till Monday afternoon.

CHINESE A. D. C.

1st Inst.

The Chinese A. D. C. is playing to crowded houses nightly at the Tsung Hing Theatre. The piece staged is of the farcical variety and the acting is good. Some fine scenery are to be seen and the amateurs are to be congratulated for their praiseworthy efforts. The proceeds will be devoted to charity. The performance is to be repeated this evening and the following two nights.

ALLEGED MURDER AT SHAKUWAN.

FRENCH SAILOR CHARGED WITH THE OFFENCE.

7th Inst.

Paul Potier, a deck seaman of the French gunboat *Vigilante*, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistrate's office this morning with the alleged murder of a sick Chinese sailor, outside the Taikeo Docks early on Monday morning. It appears that early on the morning in question, the defendant and four other deck seamen to the Docks, where the gunboat was lying, and on arriving at their destination, a dispute arose about the fares, and a hot chase ensued. This went on for a while. Suddenly, the defendant drew a pocket-knife and is said to have stabbed the unfortunate sailor in the abdomen. The Police were summoned and the sailor was removed to hospital, where the victim succumbed to his injuries shortly after six o'clock last night.

Inspector Collett conducted the case for the prosecution. The defendant was formally remanded till to-morrow afternoon.

THE DEMOCRATIC EPIDEMIC.

AND OTHER TOPICS.

This biweekly title is positively all that a poor Mathematician can find in an attempt to trace and describe the strange figures that are chasing each other through the minds of modern men from London to Lisbon, from Petersburg to Peking, from Barcelona to Berlin. Paris has had her share of trouble and now some horrible place called Post-Pydyd, or something like it, some other name all tingly with the Celtic fringe, has made itself conspicuous by causing Englishmen to use force in suppressing silly, ineffective disorder. An ordinary plain man naturally asks the question: "What is this?" which he hears that to which all the Latin races from Macao to Madrid have got themselves tied up in Political Puzzles and all the races of the North are wondering whether Salvation lies in Socialism or Power in Protection. In one country Jesuits seem to be the dreaded danger and the "wicked enemy." In another, the word "Anarchist" sets a whole street on fire. In another the word "Charotte," or "Bourbon" uttered in a certain way will render a man liable to arrest; in B—but we dare not mention the City's name—*las majestas* weighs heavily on the spirits not only of Editors but of the man in the street. In L— (again we leave the name to the reader), intelligence—keenly felt, however illustrious, is accepted and highly placed in even a British Ministry, whose initials happen to be W. C. are liable to sudden attacks by Suffragettes armed with dog-whips. The sex that once was gentle and still contains, I think, a few sweet members, is surprising masked by using just the right kind of whip for—again presume to think—the right kind of man. All these symptoms of a disease not unknown to the sage and philosophical student of History, have been exhibited at various periods with more or less violence, but always with the same inevitable end. I am not going to take the trouble to do more than indicate the truth that death is the end of them who treated by bad physicians, while with really good nursing and proper treatment, that which certainly began as a disease may end in renewed life and strength, just as typhoid, when a man has recovered from it, is said in many cases entirely to clear the system of all other poisons and, as it were, give a new lease of health. The wave of religious unbelief that swept across Europe in the latter half of the eighteenth century seems a singular ending to the amazing deluge of religious fury which swamped all human endeavor during the whole of the seventeenth century and the early part of the eighteenth. Contrast the fastnesses of the Dutch and French Protestants of the time of Queen Anne with their counterparts of to-day; the disputes of the Jesuits and Jansenists (1710 with the mid, and on the whole, rather uninteresting control) very between the same, or similar parties in the Catholic Church of our time. The stormy rage of the Plebs, the passionate cry for Liberty which wrung the Europe of our father's boyhood acted, to pursue our medical analogy, in very much the same way as a purging medicine or a cleansing disease. Austria, Germany, Italy, France and Spain badly needed waking up. England was given over to what one of our most brilliant writers has called "a diabolical generation in chimney-pot hats." For those days democracy acted as an excellent irritant. It is a capital example of the most curious phenomena observable in History, is this recent extraordinary development of weird superstitions among highly civilized races, especially that conglomeration erroneously and variously described as the Anglo-Saxon, or American, or British race and which, I might vaguely indicate, as more or less English-speaking. The quaint notions of spiritualism entertained by all manner of dreamers, investigators, inquirers or dupes, practised by mediums, exploited by clever fancies, advertised by journalists and boomed by M. W. T. Stead, is a good example of what I call a "Democratic Disease." Another one is the curious cult among the vast, English servant-girl class, of a similar-minded person of the works of Marie Corelli. It is positively astonishing. That there are conscious diseases of the mind as well as of the body and that these diseases attack nations wholesale is well seen by the instances afforded by the students of Russian Universities and Colleges and those of what is now beginning to call itself "Young China." In both countries youngsters that really need a bracing have ventured, not only to interfere in other people's business, but to disobey their superiors, and attempt to make rules for themselves instead of obeying those that had been laid down for them already not only to presume to raise their baby-voices in childish clamor about political matters, but to use the weapons of old seniors and with an impish aberrant aim to Confucius and to the Gospel, to direct lethal weapons against the elder generation which was placed by Nature and by Law to authority over them. Fortunately, in China this happy movement has been checked; its cruel results in Russia may be traced by the number of comparatively young brothers who wear mourning. The tragedy of Lisbon is not as dreadful to my mind as the fact that blood has been shed in Wales during the recent strikes the destruction of the property of the religious houses and the desecration of edifices devoted to the worship of God and with an impish aberrant aim to Confucius and to the Gospel, to direct lethal weapons against the elder generation which was placed by Nature and by Law to authority over them. Fortunately, in China this happy movement has been checked; its cruel results in Russia may be traced by the number of comparatively young brothers who wear mourning. 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NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

[Specially Translated for the Hongkong
Telegraph].

At a Conference of the members of

Government taking no action in respect of memorial impetching the Grand Councillors, they will all send to their resignations. The Grand Councillors also held a private meeting in H.E. Shiao-tung's residence regarding preparations for attacking the members of the Senate. It is reported that during the last few days certain officials have despatched cables regarding H.E. Meng Chao-hsing and H.E. Chao Ping-ji who were engaged in drawing up the memorial denouncing the members of the Grand Council, in order to obtain information of the contents of the memorial.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH

The Minister of Posts and Communications memorialized the Throne that in a

been appointed to survey the Kwongse

of way would be instructions have also been g
to the officials concerned to commence
struction as soon as possible. Another m
ial has now been presented stating that
Yui Chee has been appointed Manag
Director of the Peking-Mukden Railway.

THE LATE MRS. TANG SHAO-YI.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Tang Shao
the deceased wife of the Minister of Post
Communications, took place on the 1st inst.

Children, both male and female, of four

According to the report submitted by Officials of the Ministry of Finance to the Legislature, 22,000 Chinese pupils were imported into China during the first month of the year of Hsuan Tung, being 4,000 Chinese

attended to his duties during the last few
and from information received the Prince

THE BUDGET.
The Minister of Finance has decided to

Maline Customs into ordinary duties in order to compensate for the deficit in respect of

ANOTHER CURIOUS RUMOUR.
The Viceroy of the Yun-kwei, H. E. Ohng-hai, has wired to the Grand Council a certain foreign country has secretly reme-
the boundary crisis of Yunnan to a point

away and that when he protested to the
representing the country in question

the latter denied any knowledge of it. His Excellency asks that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs should be instructed to fight the war out with the Minister of the offending country.

with a 500 delay.

FIRE WALKING.

UNIQUE HINDU CEREMONY.

Hundreds of Hindus from Southern India assembled at their temple "Majumbar" in the

ceremony known as "Thimithi". Many Europeans, including a good many ladies, watched the fire walsing from a specially constru-

A large wood fire had been prepared in

nothing but glowing embers remained. They were spread out with rakes. Beyond this was a shallow pond of water and at the end of it was the figure of a goddess. When all was

cadiness, an unfortunate young goat was
killed and then given a score of devotees

most of whom were in a state of rapture,=I
gled forward and ran through the fire and w
and danced wildly in front of the idol. Sev
of the enthusiasts were male boys. Sev

but they were much calmer than the men

lympho

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

The following quotations for rubber shares by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.

Alagars	7 1/2
Anglo-Java	24
Anglo-Malaya	24
Balgownie	10 7 1/2
Borams	6 1/2
Caray United	17 1/2 prem.
Castelfield	19 1/2
Changkat Serdang	58 1/2
Cheras (part paid)	38 prem.
Do. (fully paid)	51 1/2
Damanaras	15 1/2
Eastern International	13 1/2 prem.
Glenclyde	2 1/2
Highlands and Lowlands	10 1/2
Kampong	5 1/2
Kuala Lumpur	16 1/2
Ledbury	7 1/2
Luglis	4 1/2
London Asiatique	12 1/2
London Ventures	5 1/2
Meilman	5 1/2
Pajamas	5 1/2
Pegohs	5 1/2
Rubber Trust	17 1/2 prem.
Sandycrofts	32 1/2
Sapong	27 1/2
Seaford	14 1/2
Seaford	7 1/2
Singapore & Johore	3 1/2
Singapore	3 1/2
Singapore	3 1/2
Tongkah	30 1/2
Toorangle	12 1/2
United Serdang	11 1/2
United Singapore	5 1/2
United Sumatra	5 1/2
United Langkat	8 1/2
Do.	10 1/2
Tropics	34 1/2
Plantation	6 1/2 per lb.

NOVEMBER RUBBER CROPS.

Agents, Evans & Co.	
CHANGKAT SERDANG—1,950 lbs; Total ten months 30,312 lbs.	
AYER KUNING—440 lbs.	
CALEDONIA—74,440 lbs.	
TALI AYER—13,150 lbs.	
GRONING—26,550 lbs.	
NOVA SU TIA—20,500 lbs.	
PUBANA—25,000 lbs.	
BATAK RABIT—2,050 lbs.	

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

London—Bank T.T.	109 1/2
Do. demand	109 1/2
Do. 4 months sight	109 1/2
France—Bank T.T.	230 1/2
America—Bank T.T.	44 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	186 1/2
India T.T.	135 1/2
Do. demand	135 1/2
Shareholders—Bank T.T.	7 1/2
Stamps—Bank T.T.	7 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	8 1/2
Latin—Bank T.T.	109 1/2
4 months sight L/O	109 1/2
6 months sight L/O	109 1/2
30 days sight San Francisco & New York	45 1/2
4 months sight do.	46 1/2
30 days sight Sydney & Melbourne	109 1/2
4 months sight France	235 1/2
6 months sight	237 1/2
4 months sight Germany	186 1/2
Bar Silver	25 1/2
Bank of England rate	25 1/2
Sovereign	109 1/2

As a result of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition 1910, worth of Japanese goods has been sold in England. The Japanese Commissioner states that Japan recently purchased a large quantity of machinery from a great western nation, but the exhibition had proved to his satisfaction that English goods were superior to those produced by the nation referred to.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 4th December, 1910 (the doors were closed on Wednesday last, for St. Andrew's Ball).

Non-Chinese	215
Chinese	104
Total	319

We are pleased to state that a pleasing ceremony will take place at the Catholic Union last Sunday morning, when Mr. J. M. Alves will be made the recipient of a diploma of his appointment to the bishopric of San Salvador. The presentation will be made by His Lordship Bishop D. Perzani, the honour having been conferred upon Mr. Alves by His Holiness the Pope.

M. ZIVERTSEFF, the Russian financier who is now in London in connection with the proposed railway across Persia from the Caucasus to Baku, says he considers a capital of £21,000,000 will suffice for the construction of the line. The Russian share is steady. The scheme is benevolently regarded in British official quarters. It now remains to ascertain the views of the financial groups in Great Britain.

It is notified by the Staff Officer of the Hong Kong Volunteer Corps that, provided sufficient members will attend, it is proposed to have a field day on Monday, December 26th. This will take the form of an attack by the artillery, engineer and infantry companies on the slopes near Fanning, in the New Territories. The attacking force will leave Kowloon by a morning train and return by train in the afternoon. Full details will be issued later.

Five million dollars a mile is the latest railway construction record in England. Even at that figure there are difficulties, for the scheme is to run the existing Central London Tube Railway, through from the Bank of England to Liverpool Street, under the most expensive section of the business quarter of the metropolis. The extension is only a quarter of a mile, but the cost is £5,000,000, or \$50,000,000 more than the same distance cost for the construction of the present line. Some of the wealthiest men in London, among them J. Pierpont Morgan, have their offices on Broad Street, under which this extension will run.

Sir Frederick Lugard is credited in an English periodical with the story of a very old colonel's visit to a village barber. The officer, pounced into the shop, placed his sword beside a chair, and said, "Shave me, sir, and beware; if you cut me I will cut your head off." This threat was too much for the man in charge, and he called an assistant, telling him to shave the gentleman, and informing him of what to expect should the razor not cut properly. The barber promptly got to business, and when the operation had been satisfactorily performed the colonel inquired, "Weren't you frightened at all?" The boy replied in the negative, and asked his reason, he responded, "Well, it's like this, sir. If I had cut you at all, I should have finished you off for safety."

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE QUOTATION AS PER LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.		
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000	\$2,019 3 0	£2 for first half year ending 30.5.10 @ ex 1/4 = \$22.45	920 1/2
National Bank of China, Limited	90,000	27	26	\$1,000,000	\$30,552	\$2 (London 1/6) for 1910	380 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000	none	15 for 1909	8 1/2
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	15	15	\$1,000,000	\$1,250 19	Final div. of 7 1/2 % for '09 making 15 % in all.	115 1/2 sellers
Union Insurance Society of Canton	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$28,084	Final of \$20 per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1909 and an interim dividend of \$30 per share for 1909	82 1/2 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	27 1/2	\$12 for year ending 31.12.08 and 1/2 of \$3 on account of 1909	150 1/2 sellers
FIRE INSURANCES.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$4,840	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1908	1 1/2
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000	\$20,215	\$27 for 1908	8 1/2
SHIPPING.							
China and Malacca Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,713	Dr. \$37 7	1 1/2 for 1908	18
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000	none	1 1/2 for year ending 30.11.08	200 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000	11 1/2	Dividend of 1 1/2 % for 30.11.10	530 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) ..	60,000	45	45	\$1,000,000	15 1/2	3 1/2 % on Preferred Shares only for 1908	57 sellers
Do. (Deferred)	60,000	45	45	\$1,000,000	15 1/2	Final div. of 1 1/2 % for 1908 (coupon 14) making in all 4 1/2 % per share for 1908 & 1 1/2 % div. of 1 1/2 % per share on account of 1909	81 1/2 sellers
"Shen" Transport and Trading Company, Limited ..	1,000,000	1 1/2	1 1/2	\$1,000,000	11 1/2	A dividend of 7 1/2 % for year ending 30.11.10	5 1/2
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	11 1/2	A dividend of 5 1/2 % for year ending 30.11.10	6 1/2
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	Dr. \$1,090	\$5 for half year ending 30.6.10	6 1/2
Luen Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	Dr. \$1,090	\$5 for 1897	5 1/2
MINEING.							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	1 1/2	1 1/2	\$1,000,000	4 1/2	Final div. of 1 1/2 % for the year 1910 making 15 % (coupon No. 15)	16 1/2
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	10	10	\$1,000,000	none	First year	16 1/2
Ranch Australia Gold Mining Company, Limited ..	100,000	1 1/2	1 1/2	\$1,000,000	none	1 1/2 % per share 1910 dividend	5 1/2
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	100,000	1 1/2	1 1/2	\$1,000,000	none	Final of Gold \$0.65 for 1909 in all G \$1.15	32 1/2
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Fenwick (Gdo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000	18 1/2	1 1/2 % for year ending 31.12.10	15
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000	12 1/2	\$24 for 1909	11 1/2
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000	11 1/2	1 1/2 % for half year ended 30.6.10	153 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	11 1/2	Final of 1 1/2 % making 1 1/2 % in all for year ending 30.6.10	115 1/2
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited ..	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	11 1/2	Interim of 1 1/2 % for 1910	115 1/2
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	11 1/2	1 1/2 % for year ending 30.6.10	115 1/2
Central Stores, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	11 1/2	\$5 on old shares \$1.50 on new shares for half year ending 30.6.10	109 sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	11 1/2	Interim of 1 1/2 % for 1910	109 sellers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	11 1/2	15 cents for 1909	109 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited ..	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	11 1/2	\$24 for 1909	115 1/2
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited ..	6,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	11 1/2	Interim of 1 1/2 % for 1910	115 1/2
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited ..	78,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	11 1/2	Interim of 1 1/2 % for 1910	115 1/2
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	11 1/2	Interim of 1 1/2 % for 1910	115 1/2
COTTON MILLS.							
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	11 1/2	1 1/2 % for year ending 31.12.10	115 1/2
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	12,500	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	11 1/2	1 1/2 % for year ending 31.12.10	115 1/2
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	11 1/2	1 1/2 % for year ending 31.12.10	115 1/2
Luen-tung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	11 1/2	1 1/2 % for year ending 31.12.10	115 1/2
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	11 1/2	1 1/2 % for year ending 31.12.10	115 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	11 1/2	1 1/2 % per share for 1909	115 1/2
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	11 1/2	60 cents for 1909	115 1/2
China Light and Power Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	11 1/2	60 cents for year ended 28.2.08	115 1/2
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	11 1/2	80 cents for 1909	115 1/2
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	11 1/2	\$1.20 for year ending 31.12.10	115 1/2
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	11 1/2	Interim of 15 cents per share for 1910	115 1/2
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	11 1/2	14 per cent. viz. \$1.40 for 1909	115 1/2
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	11 1/2	A dividend of \$1.30 per share and a bonus of 10 cents per share for year ended 28.2.10	115 1/2
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	11 1/2	Interim of 15 per share for 1910	115 1/2
Hongkong Roro Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	11 1/2	Interim of 15 per share for 1910	115 1/2
Matschupf of Mlyn, Bosch & Landbouwen	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	11 1/2	3rd interim dividend of 15 making in all 1 1/2 % for 1910	115 1/2
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	11 1/2	80 cents on fully paid shares and 2 cents on 1st paid shares for year ending 31.12.10	115 1/2
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	11 1/2	None	115 1/2
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	11 1/2	None	115 1/2
Shanghai-Siam Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	11 1/2	No dividend this year	115 1/2
Societe des Papiers et Papeteries du Tonkin	1,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	11 1/2	First year	115 1/2
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	11 1/2	None	115 1/2
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	11 1/2	10 % for year ending 31.12.10	115 1/2
Union Waterbury Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	11 1/2	60 cents for year ending 31.12.10	115 1/2
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	11 1/2	15 % per ordinary sh. for year ended 31.5.10	115 1/2
Watkins Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	11 1/2	15 cents for 1909	115 1/2
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	11 1/2	3 % for 1909	115 1/2
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	11 1/2	None	115 1/2